(LVIIth Year.) THE (No. 2960.)

MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 12, 1802.

CONSTANTINOPLE, April 30.

As soon as the Porte received the news of the treaty being concluded at Amiens, a courier was dispatched with fresh inſtructions to the Turkiſh miniſter at Paris.

ST. PETERSBURG, May 14.

We experienced a few days ſince a moſt violent tempeſt, which has deſtroyed a great number of veſſels in the neighbourhood of Cronſtadt; ſeveral Swediſh and Pruſſian veſſels have been cut through by the ice.—Our commerce with France has again revived—already four French ſhips with full cargoes, have their flags flying in our harbour.

MADRID, May 15.

The definitive peace was officially publiſhed here on the 4th inſt. Te Deum was performed in the royal chapel; a gala was given by the government which laſted three days.

Recent advices from Oran inform, that the plague is making great ravages in that country.

The king has ordered the eſtabliſhment of three military colleges, to educate ſuch youths as wiſh to attach themſelves to the army. There are to be 200 young men admitted in each college, and none to be admitted who do not belong to the nobility. Theſe colleges are to be eſtabliſhed at Valladolid, Grenade, and Alcala de Henarez. The prince of peace has the ſupreme preſidency of the whole of them.

STOCKHOLM, May 21.

A courier, diſpatched by baron Silfverhielm, our miniſter at London, arrived here this day, and has brought the ratification of the Britiſh government to the act ſigned at Peterſbourg the 30th laſt March, by which his Swediſh majeſty accedes to the convention of the 17th June, 1801. The re-eſtabliſhment of a good underſtanding between the two powers, has not been effected without difficulty. The refuſal of the Britiſh miniſter to give a ſatisfactory anſwer to the different points of indemnification which exiſted has rendered the negotiations extremely precarious; but the Britiſh government, after much altercation, having conſented to reſtore the greater part of the Swediſh effects detained, be they captured, or only embargoed; and having given aſſurances that all points of diſputes ſhould be amicably and honourably arranged, the exchange of ratifications took place the 11th of this month. Before the arrival of the ratification on the part of his Swediſh majeſty, the Engliſh government had ſent out orders to the Weſt-Indies to give up the iſland of St. Bartholomews to any agent of the Swediſh government, and alſo to take off the embargo laid on their effects. The ſhips Triton and Venus, belonging to the Weſt-India company, have been liberated previous to the exchange of ratifications, and reſtitution made for the injury they have ſuſtained. The treaty of commerce of 1661 is renewed, ſubject, however, to thoſe modifications which the difference of the times have cauſed ſince its formation. Reſpecting the convoy taken in 1798, every hope is entertained, that after the laſt anſwer of the Britiſh miniſter, a freſh inquiry will be made into the ſituation of the caſe, although the exchange of ratifications may have taken place, and that every point in diſpute regarding that ſubject, will be amicably ſettled between the two courts.

CADIZ, May 21.

Official accounts were yeſterday received of the failing on the 10th inſt. of 13 Algerine veſſels, deſtined to cruiſe againſt the Spaniſh ſhips, which nation *Messieurs Arabs* appear to be not well pleaſed with, owing to a non-compliance with the cuſtomary tribute. Our accounts ſtate that they have landed between Carthagena and Alicant, and plundered the ſcattered houſes with a view of obtaining ſuch proviſions as the hurry of their departure prevented them from procuring; it is thus Muſſelmen have declared war and commenced hoſtilities.

It is impoſſible to conjecture the reaſon why all the civilized nations on the continent of Europe have ſubmitted to become tributary to theſe barbarians, the Tunifians and Algerines, when the force of any one of them, if properly conducted, is far more than ſufficient to completely puniſh theſe marauders, who exiſt by plunder and rapine.

FRANCFORT, June 3.

The ſerene Highneſs the prince Waldeck arrived here yeſterday. The Ruſſian troops made priſoners [illegible] have marched from Cologne ſome days ſince, [illegible] to their native country.

The [illegible] of Hungary have demanded of the [illegible] the reſtoration of their country's pro[illegible]

BRUSSELS, June 7.

Grain, which has for ſome time riſen to the moſt exorbitant price, in Belgium, has fallen one fifth in the department of La Dyle, and hopes are entertained that it will ſtill fall. The wiſe meaſures of government have been the cauſe, aſſiſted by the immenſe quantities of grain, imported from the Baltic.

This place is full of French and Dutch emigrants, who are on their return to their native countries, in conſequence of the late laws in their favour. Many entire families from Auſtria and Bohemia, have arrived here within theſe few days, and immenſe numbers are yet expected.

LONDON, May 30.

General Murat is arrived from Naples. Accounts from that city ſtate, that the whole of Eaſtern Italy is threatened with abſolute death, which is to be aſcribed to the exceſſive dryneſs of the ſeaſon.

The emigrants are pouring into France from all quarters of Europe.

We are pleaſed to notice that overtures have been made during the week from Buonaparte to our government, relative to the ſettling of commercial treaty between the two nations: and are aſſured that arrangements are making to carry the ſame into effect. By this it ſhould appear the grand conſul is deſirous of maintaining that peace the wiſdom of his councils and that of St. James's has ſo happily brought about. Commercial commiſſioners will ſoon be appointed.

In Caermarthen market, good veal ſells at 2 1-2d per lb. Lamb at 4d. Beef at 2d. Mutton 6d. and butter at 8d. per lb.

Letters from Liverpool ſay that the trade of that place is totally at a ſtand, in conſequence of the unſettled ſtate of the Weſt-India iſlands: and ſhould not a new ſource of trade be ſhortly opened to the merchants, the moſt diſtreſſing conſequences are likely to reſult. During the war Liverpool increaſed in wealth, and in population nearly a third, but is likely to be reduced a double proportion by the peace.

It appears by accounts from the Mediterranean, that the rebellion lately broke out in the empire of Morocco, againſt the emperor, and the inſurgents were headed by the emperor's nephew, who has, however, been defeated, with great loſs. The particulars of the battle are contained in the following extract of a private letter:

"Tangiers, May 19. We have this day received intelligence of an action having taken place between the emperor of Morocco and his nephew, in which the latter has been completely defeated with great loſs; it is already known that there are 8000 killed, 2400 taken priſoners, beſides an immenſe number wounded. The emperor ſpeaks in the higheſt terms of the very great aſſiſtance he received from an officer who arrived at the camp the night before the action and requeſted the emperor to accept his ſervices. He had the command of a ſquadron of horſe, and contributed in a great meaſure to defeat the enemy. It is expected that this week will put an end to the war, as ambaſſadors are now going from the emperor in anſwer to terms propoſed by the nephew. We learn that the officer who diſtinguiſhed himſelf ſo much belongs to the city of London light horſe, and that he is deputed from ſome of the principal merchants in that city, to procure the releaſe of two ſhips detained by the emperor of Morocco. We are happy to find, that in conſequence of his great ſervices on the occaſion the emperor has lent a favourable ear to the object of his miſſion. The emperor has already conferred ſome diſtinguiſhed honours upon him."

CONSPIRACY

AGAINST THE LIFE OF BUONAPARTE.

A private letter from Paris, dated May 24, obſerves, "that it is quite certain that there exiſted a conſpiracy to aſſaſſinate Buonaparte.—Fournier, and a grenadier of the name of Donadieu, were charged with carrying it into execution. But Buonaparte had timely information of the plan. Fournier has been examined, but has not confeſſed any thing. He has been promiſed pardon if he would develope the whole of the plan; he has refuſed, and demands to be brought to his trial—he has been conducted to the temple—ſuch is the ſtate of this affair. Fournier paſſes for a moſt determined man and a dangerous character.

"Buonaparte is reported to have ſaid to ſome one, that within theſe few days one hundred and fifty grenadiers of the guard had demanded their diſmiſſion. As the ſituation of the grenadiers of the guard is very advantageous, we can only attribute this proceeding to the diſcontents which has been endeavoured to be ſpread among them.—It appears commands have been given to almoſt all the generals who are now at Paris, and they are for the moſt part on the point of departing. Within theſe two days diſturbances have taken place in certain parts of the city on account of the high price of bread. Several bakers were without a ſupply of that article; but abundance is reſtored, and we know not how to account for the momentary ſcarcity. The moſt likely cauſe is the diſcontent of the bakers themſelves, who are averſe to the government charging itſelf, as formerly, with the diſtribution of it in Paris; it appears that things are eſtabliſhed upon the ſame footing as before the revolution. The inquietude which has prevailed, is alſo attributed to the ſecret manœuvres to excite diſcontent among the people, at the moment of voting for the prolongation of the conſulate. We are aſſured that ſome of the country people have refuſed to vote till the bread is cheaper. It is dreadfully dear at Paris and in the environs.—The number of perſons at Paris who have ſigned their names with the notaries is very limitted. There is not a notary whoſe liſt exceeds 18 perſons, and of thoſe there is a greater proportion of CI-DEVANT nobles than of other claſſes. The people appear very indifferent upon the ſubject. In Provence the ſignatures have been infinitely more conſiderable."

Extract of a private letter from Paris, May 20.

"There has not been as yet any thing publiſhed, either officially or otherwiſe, reſpecting the reported conſpiracy of the 5th of May. All that is certainly known on the ſubject is, that no leſs than twenty of the French generals are either in confinement or in exile. Angereau and Maſſena were conducted three days ſince to the caſtle of Vincennes, which, you muſt recollect, was an ancient ſtate priſon, about a league from Paris. The talk of mounting guard at the Thuilleries is at preſent performed by the Corps des Guides who were never before called to that duty. Theſe are a body of men, brave to deſperation, who accompanied Buonaparte both in Italy and Egypt, and whom, by his largeſſes, he has greatly attached to his perſon.

"The grenadiers of the conſular guard, who before diſcharged this duty at the palace, are ſtill at the barracks of Coubervoie and Ruelle, two leagues from Paris, to which places they were ſent on the 5th inſt. It is ſuppoſed that they will not be recalled previouſly to the arrival of 1500 choſen men whom the Italian republic is about to ſend as a guard of honour to its preſident."

Extract of a private letter from Paris, May 21.

"However the general will may be for the prolongation of the life of Buonaparte's conſulſhip, the people do not appear very eager (at leaſt at Paris) to repair to the notaries, where the regiſters are depoſited, in order to ſign them. One of the notaries, in the moſt frequented part of Paris, had only received yeſterday, which was the ſixth day after the opening of the regiſters, nine ſignatures; of thoſe nine, there were only four who added a wiſh that Buonaparte ſhould nominate a ſucceſſor; a fifth expreſſed a deſire that the conſulate ſhould be hereditary. This tardineſs in ſigning the regiſters is attributable to a variety of cauſes."

June 8.

We laſt night received Paris journals to the 31ſt ult. Their contents are by no means intereſting. We have, however, made ſome few extracts, rather to prove the truth of our aſſertion, than as a diſplay of importance. The inſurrectional movements in the Valais are not yet entirely reduced. The cold has this ſeaſon been as exceſſive in Germany as in Great-Britain; the ſnow in ſeveral places was one foot thick, and ſome trees were broken down with its weight.—A plan of a conſtitution for Switzerland has been preſented to the notables by the committee of Berne.—The tiers conſolide are at 55f. 60c.

A private letter from Paris, dated 30th May, and received by yeſterday's mail, contains the following paſſages:—The hereditary prince of Orange is gone to London; he was well received on his arrival here, but a viſible coolneſs took place, ſhortly after, between him and Buonaparte. It is variouſly accounted for; but the following is whiſpered to be the real cauſe:—Buonaparte, it is ſaid, held out ſome diſtant hopes to the young prince, that he might, ONE DAY, be reſtored to a certain and conſiderable portion of his birth-right; and it is now well known, that within theſe two months, emiſſaries have been diſpatched from Paris to the different ſtates of Holland, for the expreſs purpoſe of feeling the pulſe of the Batavians, and of recommending Schimmelpenninck to them, as a chief magiſtrate, under the ſtyle and title of Firſt Conſul, Buonaparte reſerving to himſelf the office of vice-conſul over him. It is thought here, that the prince is gone to London, in order to diſcover, ſtill more, the interference of that government in the buſineſs.

We laſt night received a few papers to the date of June 4, incluſive; by theſe we have the firſt official

information that an alarming ſcarcity prevails in France.—In order to appeaſe the people, and perhaps alſo to place the provincial adminiſtration on their guard, it has been thought adviſeable to publiſh a letter upon this ſubject from the miniſter of the interial to the department of the north. The writer ſtates the proſpect of a vaſt importation from Dantzic, Amſterdam, and North-America: and adds, that corn abounds in the ſouthern departments and in Britany, ſo that the high prices in the diſtricts near Paris muſt ſpeedily decline. The public are aſſured by the miniſter, that government are taking all poſſible meaſures to that end.

The Dutch government have it in contemplation to declare the trade to the Eaſt-Indies free and open to all the citizens of the republic.

M. De Callonne arrived at Paris on Wedneſday ſe'nnight, after an abſence of 14 years, in conſequence of the invitation of the firſt conſul. The object of his excurſion is of infinite magnitude. He is gone over as the agent of the French princes, whom Buonaparte is reſolved to reſcue from (at leaſt every kind of pecuniary) embarraſſment.

The Malteſe tongue which was to conſiſt wholly of native Malteſe, will now, it is ſaid, not be eſtabliſhed. The election of a grand maſter is rendered liable to more difficulties by the aſſumption of that dignity by the king of Spain, which makes a kind of ſchiſm. In the treaty of peace, as publiſhed in the Peterſburgh Gazette, the whole article concerning Malta is omitted. The emperor of Ruſſia is ſaid to have declared to France that if the ſovereignty of Malta be not yielded to Naples, he will not take upon him to guarantee the order, and will ſeparate from it the priories in Ruſſia.

The propoſitions which have been made to the Hungarian Diet by the emperor, are, in the firſt place, for a ſubſidy of two millions of florins to be added to the impoſts paid by the Hungarians. For recruiting the army likewiſe, a ſtated number of men are to be raiſed annually. The uſual ſtipulation of the military for a ſtated ſervice is alſo to be introduced into Hungary; and Dalmatia to be united to that kingdom, beſides the incorporation of ſome contiguous parts of Hungary with Auſtria.

A private letter from Paris ſays, "This department, and thoſe adjoining, are at preſent afflicted with a moſt diſtreſſing drought. The fruits, the harveſt and the hay, are all nearly deſtroyed. In the country the prieſts are making their proceſſions in order to procure rain! Bread is kept down in Paris to the price of 18 ſous (9d.) for the loaf of four pounds, but this is done at an expence to government, of not leſs than 30,000 livres per day. In the provinces where the bakers are not indemnified, the price has aſcended to 24 ſous, a circumſtance which excites the ſtrongeſt ſenſations of diſcontent."

A moſt ingenious plan, it is ſaid, is at preſent under the conſideration of the directors of the bank of England, for effectually preventing the forgery of bank notes.

June 4.

Letters from Conſtantinople, of the 30th of April, ſtate, that the beys depoſed by the Porte, who fled to Upper Egypt, are in open inſurrection againſt the grand vizier. They inſiſt upon being reinſtated in their former authority. The Britiſh generals are ſaid to have declared, that they will by no means interfere in this matter, nor afford any protection to the refractory beys.—The Turkiſh commander, Oſman Effendi, was on his march againſt the inſurgents when theſe accounts came away, with a conſiderable body of troops, which the grand vizier had ordered to be reinforced by detachments of freſh troops, who are to form an army of reſerve. This ſituation of affairs cauſes much diſcontent at Conſtatinople.

NEW-YORK, July 31.

Capt. Dominick, from Porto Rico, informs, that before he ſailed that iſland was in the greateſt want of proviſions, that the governor had granted permiſſion to a merchant to go to St. Thomas, who had returned with an American brig fully loaded with proviſions, which was ſelling at a very great price.

It is ſaid arrangements have been made for meeting the frigate Boſton (hourly expected from the Mediterranean) at ſea, and changing her deſtination. Is ſhe ordered to the River Plate? [*Palladium.*]

A company has been incorporated in Pennſylvania for the promotion of the cultivation of vines. It already conſiſts of 383 perſons.

PHILADELPHIA, Auguſt 3.

Captain Rhodes, of the ſchooner Republican, arrived at New-York, informs, that the day before he left St. Pierre's (the 9th of July) a corvette arrived there from France, which had left the fleet within 3 days ſail, having the new governor and 10,000 troops on board, for Martinique.

Captain Rhodes ſaw a letter from Mr. Clarkſon, a reſpectable merchant at Point Petre, dated July 4th, ſtating that the executions of the refractory negroes were very common, and that for the week paſt the number averaged 30 per day. About 2200 negroes had been taken in the mountains, who with as many others, were confined on board different ſhips to be ſent to the mines. A French Guineaman had arrived with a cargo of ſlaves, and ſeveral more were expected.

When at St. Pierre's capt. Rhodes received a letter from capt. Canfield of Connecticut, dated Point Petre, 2d July, who informed him that the government of that place had taken his cargo of oxen at their own price, much below the real value; that markets were dull; and that whatever articles were in great demand were invariably ſeized by the government in a ſimilar manner to that he had juſt experienced.

From the Lancaſter Intelligencer.

COMMUNICATED.

CLOVER.

There is perhaps no object of agriculture, excepting the raiſing of bread corn, better worth the attention of the farmer, in this and the neighbouring ſtates, generally, than the culture of clover. In the interior counties of Pennſylvania, eſpecially in ſituations remote from market, and from boatable waters leading thereto, a large portion of the farmer's labours can be moſt profitably directed to this branch of huſbandry. It enables him to raiſe live ſtock; and this carries itſelf to market, at a comparatively ſmall expence. The following example of the profit ariſing from the cultivation of clover is given by an Engliſh writer on the ſubject: And, although the caſe he has ſtated is not a very recent one, and the prices annexed to the different items vary greatly from thoſe of ſimilar articles with us; it will, notwithſtanding, enable an American farmer to ſee what can be done in the ſame way, and to make his calculations accordingly. The inſtance adduced is this; viz.

In the year 1754, a farmer of Eſſex, in England, laid down a field of 12 acres with clover; and, in May of the ſucceeding year, he turned into it the following cattle, keeping them in it 6 weeks. The value of their feed, according to the computation of the Engliſh writer, is added; and it is rated extremely low, compared with our prices.

Thus

		£	s	d
12 horſes at 1s. 6d. each per week		5	8	0
12 cows, at 2s.	do.	7	4	0
10 oxen, at 2s.	do.	6	0	0
8 heifers, at 1s.	do.	2	8	0
100 ſheep, at 3d.	do.	7	10	0
30 hogs, at 3,	do.	2	5	0
He then ſaved it for ſeed. This being 5 buſhel per acre, and eſtimated at 25s. per buſhel, produced		75	0	0
The only ſpecification of the quantity of hay which the field yielded, was 24 waggon loads. This is called, in the eſtimate, "Clover Straw," and is valued at 10s. per load,		12	0	0
		£. 117	15	0

This is equal to 9l. 16s. 3d. per acre; and as the eſtimate is made in ſterling, the amount per acre is in our money, 16l. 17s. 1d. or, dollars 43 61 cts.

In addition to what is here ſtated, every farmer knows, that, at the ſame time the cultivation of clover yields great profit, it meliorates the ſoil and prepares the land for wheat, &c. Beſides, owing to the ſtrength and luxuriance of its growth, no other graſs poſſeſſes ſuch efficacy in overpowering weeds.

PHILO-AGRICOLA.

Auguſt 4.

We are ſorry to find our hopes expreſſed a few days ago, of the ceſſation of the fever prove abortive, as ſeveral new caſes have taken place both to the northward and ſouthward of Vine-ſtreet, within the laſt two days; and it has alſo made its appearance in two or three inſtances along the water ſide, between Cheſnut-ſtreet and the drawbridge.

This has juſtly cauſed a conſiderable alarm, ſo that, from the moſt prudential motives, thoſe citizens, who are able, are, in many inſtances, removing from the neighbourhood of the ſick—Too great attention cannot be taken to avoid a connexion with the ſick, or thoſe parts of the town where they are known to be.

New-York, July 31.

Letters received laſt evening from Savanna informs us, that general Jackſon is now ſuppoſed to be in very conſiderable danger from the wound he received in his late duel with col. Watkins. He was believed to be conſiderably advanced in recovery when "the wound broke out a freſh in two different places;" on being probed it was found that a piece of his waiſtcoat had been driven in before the ball and had not been before diſcovered. Apprehenſions are entertained of a mortification.

Auguſt 6.

HEALTH-OFFICE,

Auguſt 5th, 1802.

The reports to this office preſent to the board of health a more alarming increaſe of the mortality of the prevailing fever, than has hitherto appeared during the preſent ſeaſon. From the number of new ſubjects daily added to the liſt of ſick, and the malignant iſſue of many of them, there is ample cauſe to believe, that the preſent *CONTAGIOUS DISEASE* is marked with characters of as malignant a nature as any which has hitherto afflicted this city.

In conſequence of an impreſſion of this nature, the board of health is impelled by motives of duty, and regard for their fellow-citizens, to warn them of the approaching danger, and to intreat thoſe whoſe health will permit, immediately to withdraw from the city and diſtricts; by which means we hope to be inſtrumental, under Providence, in preſerving to the community the lives of many uſeful and valuable citizens.

We underſtand that doctors Proudfit and Church have accepted the appointment of attending phyſicians at the city hoſpital during the prevalence of the preſent diſeaſe. Heath Norbury has alſo been appointed ſteward of the above inſtitution.

We are informed, that the board of health have appropriated the buildings on Mud-Iſland, formerly occupied as a marine Lazaretto, for the reception and accommodation of the poor of this city.

CHARLESTON, July 23.

Accounts from Havanna, by the ſchooner Beauty, ſtate, that in conſequence of ſome diſputes between the governor and intendant of that port, the former had arreſted the latter, and confined him to his houſe. The prohibition againſt the entry of proviſions, &c. in American veſſels, was rigidly enforced; and although flour continued at 35 dollars, and the murmurs and diſcontent of the inhabitants were loud and open, the governor, with an ill-judged policy, refuſed to remit, in the ſlighteſt degree, the ſeverity of the prohibitory orders. The fever had ſpread from the ſhipping to the city, and great numbers of the inhabitants were daily carried off.

WASHINGTON, Auguſt 4.

Mr. Pichon has, we are informed, received orders from France to collect the votes of the French citizens reſiding in the United States on the queſtion of the re-election of the firſt conſul for life; and regiſters are opened to that purpoſe in the French conſular offices in the United States.

BALTIMORE, Auguſt 5.

Never (ſays a New-Jerſey paper) were the crops of wheat, rye, barley, oats, flax and graſs, more productive, in this part of the country, than they are the preſent ſeaſon.

Directions for preſerving turnips from inſects.

Turnips are ſo frequently deſtroyed by a ſmall fly which feeds on them, whilſt quite young, that farmers are, in a great meaſure, deterred from attempting to cultivate that valuable root.

The following methods are recommended for preſerving the plant.

First. To a quart of turnip-ſeed, add one ounce of brimſtone finely powdered—put them into a bottle, large enough to afford room to ſhake them well together every day, for four or five days previous to ſowing, keep the bottle well corked.

Second. Take ſuch a quantity of elder leaves, as when bruiſed, will yield juice ſufficient to cover the turnip-ſeed you intend to ſow, in which let it ſoak about 12 hours—The next day mix it with the bruiſed leaves, and a ſmall quantity of allum—then ſow all together.

Turnip-ſeed is generally covered with a bruſh harrow: take elder buſhes for this purpoſe

If, notwithſtanding theſe precautions, the fly ſhould attack the young plant, draw elder buſhes gently over them.

If turnip-ſeed is ſown while it rains it does not require to be harrowed in, and the young plants ſhoot ſo ſtrongly that they ſoon gain ſtrength beyond the power of the fly.

The immenſe quantity of Indian corn imported into theſe countries, and the general diſlike to that grain as an article of food, render it important to be known, that ſome diſtillers in this country, having aſcertained that it will malt, and when ſo prepared, yield an admirable ſpirit, have obtained liberty from the commiſſioners of revenue to uſe it in diſtillation. The mucilaginous quality of this grain (that on which the manufacture of the wort depends) has been long known in Germany and Italy, where, according to count Rumford, polanta furniſhes the principle article in the food of the peaſant. [*Belfaſt pap.*]

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Annapolis, on the 6th inſtant, a negro woman named RACHEL, about thirty years of age, took with her a parcel of cloathing; ſhe has a ſmall white ſpeck in one of her eyes, and has loſt one of her fingers off her right hand. Whoever takes up ſaid woman and will bring her home, or ſecure her in any gaol, ſo that I get her again, ſhall receive the above reward.

WILLIAM GLOVER.

Annapolis, Auguſt 11, 1802. 1X

COMMITTED to my cuſtody as a runaway, a negro man who ſays his name is GEORGE, that he is a blackſmith by trade, and that he belongs to THOMAS SOTHORON, of Stafford county, Virginia; he appears to be about twenty-five years of age, about ſix feet high, has a ſcar on his left eyebrow, and has an impediment in his ſpeech; his cloathing a Bath-coating coat and blue overalls.

THOMAS MACGILL, Sheriff of Prince-George's county.

July 23, 1802. 2

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away the Wedneſday after Whitſunday laſt, a negro boy named HEZ, about nineteen years of age, five feet high, he is a black fellow, and ſtammers when ſpoken to, he is an artful villain, and on the left or right ſhoulder is a mark by a burn when a child; had on when he went away, a long blue coat, a pair of corduroy pantaloons, an oſnaburg ſhirt. I ſuppoſe he is harboured by his father who belongs to Walter Clagett, in Anne-Arundel county, near Queen-Anne. Whoever takes up ſaid fellow, and ſecures him in any gaol, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward, paid by

BENJ. DUVALL, of ELIZA.

N. B. I forewarn all perſons from harbouring ſaid fellow on their peril. 1

NOTICE.

Will be SOLD, at PUBLIC AUCTION, on Monday the 30th of August next, at Mr. WILLIAM CATON's tavern, in the city of Annapolis,

THE BRICK WIND-MILL, situate on the point commonly called The Wind-mill Point, in the said city, containing several thousand bricks, with the materials belonging to the same. The above mill and materials to be sold on a credit of six months, the purchaser giving bond, with security to be approved by the committee appointed to sell the same. The sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the committee,
THOS. HARWOOD, of Richd, clk.
Corporation.

July 29, 1802. 2

NOTICE.

THE subscribers having obtained letters of administration from the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, on the estate of BENJAMIN WATKINS, late of the said county, deceased, do hereby request all persons who have claims against the said estate to present them for adjustment, and all those who are indebted to the estate of the deceased are solicited to make immediate payment.

ANNE WATKINS,
WILLIAM HARWOOD,
JOHN WATKINS, of Stephen,
Executors.

July 26, 1802. 2

FOR SALE.

A LIKELY, hearty, young negro man. He is a good waiter, an excellent ploughman, and a good hand at any kind of plantation work. For terms inquire at this office. 3X

By order of the orphans court of Anne-Arundel county, will be SOLD, at Mr. CATON's tavern, in Annapolis, on Saturday the fourteenth day of August next, at twelve o'clock, for CASH,

THIRTEEN likely NEGROES, belonging to the estate of ANNE LANE, deceased, consisting of men, women, boys and girls. They will be sold for a term of years, and then to be free.

The sale of this property was prevented agreeable to former advertisement, on account of some disputed claims filed in the orphans court against said estate, which was necessary to settle previous to the sale, but will certainly be sold on the day above mentioned.

JEROM PLUMMER, Administrator. 3X

NOTICE.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his friends, and a generous public, for their custom since he commenced business on his own account, and hopes, by his attention, to merit a continuance of the same. He takes the present opportunity to inform them, that he intends REMOVING from the store now occupied by him, to that in the south end of the large brick building fronting the Dock, directly opposite the market, and now in the possession of Mr. Absalom Ridgely, on or about the 15th of September next. Anxious to accommodate his customers in the best manner he possibly can, he will, as usual, keep constantly for sale, a very general assortment of the neatest and most fashionable GOODS, the particulars too tedious to enumerate, which he is now selling and will continue to sell on the most reasonable terms, and will be very thankful to those ladies and gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom.

A large assortment of GROCERIES as usual.

☞ A good deduction will be allowed for CASH.

JOSEPH EVANS.

Annapolis, July 29, 1802. 3

DR. WATKINS

TAKES the liberty of informing the public, that he has commenced the practice of PHYSIC and SURGERY, at his farm, near Queen-Anne, in Anne-Arundel county; he thinks proper also to inform the public, that he has been induced to take this method of making known his intention, in consequence of the malicious lies of some busy people who have spread abroad a report that he is not authorised by law to enter upon the duties of his profession; for the satisfaction of those who may think proper to solicit his services, he has subjoined the permission given him by one of the board of examiners, independent of this, however, he was at liberty to commence the practice, as he was an acting surgeon in the service of the United States, and of course in practice before the operation of the law which at present exists to put a stop to empiricism.

Anne-Arundel county, July 22, 1802.

3X

Baltimore, 24th June, 1802.

PERMISSION is hereby given Doct. Tobias Watkins to practice physic and surgery in the state of Maryland, until the next meeting of the medical board of examiners for the western shore.

(Signed) ASHTON ALEXANDER,
Medical Examiner.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends making application, by petition, to Baltimore county court, at next November term, for a resurvey thereon to mark and bound a certain tract of land, in Back River Neck, in Baltimore county, called PARAPETH REGAINED, being a resurvey on a tract of land originally called PLAWTER'S PARAGON, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided. 3 THOMAS CONTEE.

District of Maryland,

SUPERVISOR'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE,
July 18, 1802.

PURSUANT to the direction of an act of congress, passed the 10th of March last, "to amend" the "Act to lay and collect a direct tax"—*Public notification is hereby made*, That transcripts from the tax lists of the collectors of direct tax, within the district, or state of Maryland, exhibiting all lands, which, according to the provisions of the act "to lay and collect a direct tax," are liable to be sold for recovery of the said tax; specifying the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums respectively due thereon, are lodged at this office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; also, that the tax due on the said lands may be paid, either to the collectors within whose divisions or counties the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor at this place, at any time within six months from the date hereof.

Notice is further given, that in pursuance of the aforesaid amending act, the collectors of the direct tax within the district, or state of Maryland, will proceed at the hour of twelve, on Monday the 17th day of January, 1803, at the places hereinafter mentioned, and will continue from day to day, until the business is completed, to sell at public sale, so much of all lands within their respective districts, on which the direct tax or any part thereof, shall then remain unpaid, as will be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges incurred in preparing for, advertising, and making the said sales: That is to say,

In St. Mary's county, sales will be commenced and prosecuted as aforesaid, of all lands contained therein, on which any part of the direct tax shall remain unpaid—at the court-house of the said county.

In Charles county, at the court-house thereof.

In Calvert county, at the court-house thereof.

In Prince-George's county, at the court-house thereof.

In Montgomery county, at the court-house thereof.

In and for the part of the district of Columbia, heretofore within the state of Maryland, at the Capitol in the city of Washington.

In Anne-Arundel county, at the stadt-house in Annapolis.

In Baltimore county, at the court-house in the city of Baltimore.

In and for the city of Baltimore, being a distinct collection district, at the court-house aforesaid.

In Washington county, at the court-house thereof.

In Frederick county, at the court-house thereof.

In Allegany county, at the court-house thereof.

In Harford county, at the court-house thereof.

In Cæcil county, at the court-house thereof.

In Kent county, at the court-house thereof.

In Queen-Anne's county, at the court-house thereof.

In Caroline county, at the court-house thereof.

In Talbot county, at the court-house thereof.

In Somerset county, at the court-house thereof.

In Dorchester county, at the court-house thereof.

In Worcester county, at the court-house thereof.

For the better information of all persons whom this notification may concern, the amending act, excepting the last section thereof, which has no reference to those sales, is hereto subjoined.

JOHN KILTY, Supervisor of the District of Maryland.

An ACT to amend an act, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States.

BE IT ENACTED, *by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled*, That the collectors in each district shall prepare and transmit to their respective supervisors, correct lists of all lands within their respective collection districts, which by the act passed the fourteenth day of July, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-eight, entitled, An act to lay and collect a direct tax within the United States, they now are, or hereafter shall be authorised to advertise for sale, specifying therein the persons in whose names the assessments were originally made, and the sums due thereon, respectively: of which lists it shall be the duty of the supervisor, in all cases, to cause correct transcripts to be made out, and to cause to be inserted, for five weeks successively, in one or more news-papers published within his district, one of which shall be the gazette in which are published, by authority, the laws of the state within those limits the said district may be comprised, if there be any such gazette, a notification that such transcripts are lodged at his office, and are open to the free inspection of all parties concerned; and also notifying, that the tax due upon the said lands may be paid to the collector within whose division the aforesaid lands are contained, or to the supervisor of the district, at any time within the space of six months from the date of such notification, and the time when, and places where sales will be made of all lands, upon which any part of the direct tax shall remain due after the expiration of the time aforesaid.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That in case of failure, on the part of the owner or owners of the aforesaid lands to pay within the aforesaid time, the full amount of tax due thereon, the collectors under the direction, and with the approbation of their respective supervisors, shall immediately proceed to sell at public sale, at the times and places mentioned in the advertisement of the supervisor, so much of the lands aforesaid as may be sufficient to satisfy the same, together with all the costs and charges of preparing lists, advertising and notifying as aforesaid, and of sale.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That the aforesaid tax, including all costs and charges as aforesaid, shall be and remain a lien upon all lands and other real estate, on which the same has been assessed, until the tax due upon the same, including all costs and charges, shall have been collected, or until a sale shall have been effected, according to the provision of this act, or of the act to which this is a supplement.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, In all cases wherein any tract of land may have been assessed in one assessment, which at the time when such assessment was made, was actually divided into two or more distinct parcels, each parcel having one or more distinct proprietor or proprietors, it shall be the duty of the collector, to receive in manner aforesaid, from any proprietor or proprietors, thus situated, his or their proportion of the tax due upon such tract; and thereupon, the land of the proprietor or proprietors upon which the tax shall have been thus paid, shall be for ever discharged from any part of the tax due under the original assessment.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That in any case in which it may have happened that lands actually belonging to one person, may have been or hereafter shall be assessed in the name of another, and no sale of the same shall yet have been made, the same proceedings shall be had for the sale of the aforesaid lands, in order to raise the tax assessed in relation to the same, as is provided by the eleventh section of the act to which this is a supplement, in the case of lands assessed, the owner whereof is unknown, and such sale shall transfer and pass to the purchaser, a good and effectual title.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the right of redemption reserved to the owners of lands and tenements sold under this act or the act to which this is a supplement, shall, in no wise, be affected or impaired: Provided always, that the owners of lands which shall thus be sold after the passing of this act, in order to avail themselves of that right, shall make payment, or tender of payment, within two years from the time of sale, for the use of the purchaser, his heirs or assigns, of the amount of the said tax, costs and charges, with interest for the same, at the rate of twenty-five per cent. per annum. 3

Western Shore General Court,

MAY TERM, 1802.

ORDERED by the court, That the business of the several counties of the western shore be arranged in the following order:

Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert, and Prince-George's,	The first week of the term.
Harford, Baltimore, and Anne-Arundel,	The second week of the term.
Allegany, Washington, Frederick, and Montgomery,	The third week of the term.

And that all subpœnas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Saint-Mary's, Charles, Calvert and Prince-George's counties, be returnable on the first day of the term, at ten o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpœnas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Harford, Baltimore and Anne-Arundel counties, be returnable on the Monday of the second week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And that all subpœnas for witnesses to attend upon trials from Allegany, Washington, Frederick and Montgomery counties, be returnable on the Monday of the third week of the term, at nine o'clock, A. M.

And in case of the non attendance of any witness on any of those days within one hour after the meeting of the court, attachments to issue on application to the court.

Ordered, That the clerk of this court be directed to cause this order to be published weekly, for six weeks, in the Maryland Gazette, Federal Gazette, Telegraphe, and Bartgis's Republican Gazette.

Test, JOHN GWINN, Clk. G. C. W. S. 4

LOST,

Supposed by Lending,

THE LAWS of MARYLAND from 1777 to 1783, both inclusive, in one volume—A return of them will much oblige

F. GREEN.

Thirty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, on West river, on the 16th instant, a negro man named GEORGE, about thirty years of age, five feet eight or nine inches high, he is black, has very red eyes, and very wide teeth; when spoken to sharply appears to be confused, and has a down look, when questioned speaks low, and fine in tone of voice; he went off in his common working cloathing, and took a number of other cloathing with him, and it is probable he will change his dress, and endeavour to pass as a free man. I will pay FIFTEEN DOLLARS if taken in the county, and TWENTY if out of the county, and the above reward if out of the state. Whoever will take up the above negro, and deliver him to the subscriber, or secure him in any gaol, shall be entitled to the reward. 3 JOSEPH JENIFER.

July 20, 1802.

IMPORTANT.

A freſh ſupply of the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES

Are received from the Parent and Family Medicine Store of Lee & Co. Baltimore,

And for ſale, by

GIDEON WHITE,

At his ſtore, who is appointed the ONLY agent in Annapolis.

Dr. HAMILTON's ELIXIR,

A ſovereign remedy for colds, obſtinate coughs, aſthmas, ſore throats, and approaching conſumptions.

To parents who may have children afflicted with the HOOPING COUGH,

THIS diſcovery is of the firſt magnitude, as it is an immediate relief, checks the progreſs, and in a ſhort time entirely removes the moſt cruel diſorder to which children are liable, the Elixir is ſo perfectly agreeable and the doſe ſo ſmall, that no difficulty ariſes in taking it.

From LUTHER MARTIN, Eſq; attorney-general of the State of Maryland.

Gentlemen,

I comply with your requeſt in ſtating my opinion of Hamilton's elixir—It has been uſed in my family for two or three years paſt, with uniform ſucceſs, whenever colds, coughs, or ſimilar complaints have rendered medicine neceſſary—I have myſelf found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troubleſome affection of the breaſt, accompanied with ſoreneſs and with obſtructed and difficult breathing.

On theſe accounts I do not heſitate to recommend Hamilton's elixir, as a valuable medicine, and deſerving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Mr. Abijah Henly, Bridge-ſtreet, Baltimore, was cured by one bottle of Hamilton's elixir, of a very complicated diſorder occaſioned by a ſevere cold caught ſeveral months ago—He breathed with the greateſt difficulty, and was often thrown into weakening ſweats when he attempted to walk any diſtance, and his voice would frequently fail in ſuch a degree that he could only attempt to whiſper; he has been upwards of ſix weeks without a return of his complaints, and deſires to give this public teſtimony in favour of this invaluable medicine.

Dr. HAMILTON's GRAND RESTORATIVE

IS recommended as an invaluable medicine, for the ſpeedy relief and permanent cure of the various complaints which reſult from diſſipated pleaſures—juvenile indiſcretions—reſidence in climates unfavourable—the conſtitution—the immoderate uſe of tea, frequent intoxication, or any other deſtructive intemperance to the unſkilful or exceſſive uſe of mercury—the diſeaſes peculiar to females, at a certain period of life—bad layings in, &c. &c.

And is proved by long and extenſive experience, to be abſolutely unparalled in the cure of

Nervous diſorders	Violent cramps in the ſtomach and back
Conſumptions	Indigeſtion
Lowneſs of ſpirits	Melancholy
Loſs of appetite	Gout in the ſtomach
Impurity of blood	Pains in the limbs
Hyſterical affections	Relaxations
Inward weakneſſes	Involuntary emiſſions
Seminal weakneſſes	Obſtinate gleets
Fluoralbus (or whites)	Impotency, &c. &c.
Barreneſs	

In caſes of extremity where the long prevalence and obſtinacy of diſeaſe has brought on a general impoveriſhment of the ſyſtem, exceſſive debility of the whole frame, and a waſting of the fleſh which no nouriſhment or cordial could repair, a perſeverance in the uſe of this medicine has performed the moſt aſtoniſhing cures.

HAMILTON's

Essense and Extract of Mustard,

A ſafe and effectual remedy for gout, rheumatiſm, palſey, ſprains, bruiſes, pains in the face and neck, &c.—And has performed more cures in the above complaints, than all the other medicines ever before made public.

From Dr. Weatherburn,
Wythe county, Virginia.

Gentlemen,

I purchaſed at your ſhop the preparations you call *Hamilton's Eſſence or Extract of Muſtard*, which I believe has perfectly removed a chronic rheumatiſm (of that kind named ſciatica, or of the hip joint) under which I had laboured for a long time, and which had baffled every article in the Materia Medica, and every mode of treatment received into practice for the cure of this obſtinate diſeaſe.—If you think this letter uſeful you are at liberty to make it public. Yours, &c.

P. WEATHERBURN.

JOHN HOOVER, rope-maker, *South Second-ſtreet*, between Mary and Chriſtian-ſtreets, Philadelphia, voluntarily maketh oath as follows, namely—that his wife Mary Hoover was ſo ſeverely afflicted with violent rheumatiſm, very dangerouſly ſituated, the conſequence of a ſevere cold after lying in, as to be confined to her bed for ſeveral weeks, and was at length reduced to the melancholy apprehenſion of remaining a cripple for life, notwithſtanding the moſt reſpectable medical advice was followed, and every probable remedy attempted: when ſeeing ſeveral caſes of cures performed by Hamilton's Eſſence and Extract of Muſtard, they were procured from Mr. [illegible], No. 17, South Second-ſtreet. The firſt application enabled her to walk across the room, and the uſe of one bottle reſtored her to her uſual ſtate of health and ſtrength. *JOHN HOOVER.*

Sworn and ſubſcribed before *Ebenezer Ferguson*, Eſq; one of the juſtices of the peace for Philadelphia county.

HAMILTON's WORM DESTROYING LOZENGES.

Which have within four years paſt cured upwards of *one hundred and twenty thouſand* perſons of both ſexes, of every age, and in every ſituation, of various dangerous complaints ariſing from worms, and from obſtructions or foulneſs in the ſtomach and bowels.

This medicine bears no analogy whatever of ſimilar title, ſo commonly complained of as operating with violence; on the contrary, a particular excellence of this remedy is its being ſuited to every age and conſtitution; contains nothing but what is perfectly innocent, and is ſo mild in its operation that it cannot injure the moſt delicate pregnant lady, or the tendereſt infant of a week old, ſhould no worms exiſt in the body; but will, without pain or griping, cleanſe the ſtomach and bowels of whatever is foul or offenſive, and thereby prevent the production of worms and many fatal diſorders. They are particularly efficacious in carrying off the groſs humours and eruptions; feveriſh and bilious complaints, and are the ſafeſt and mildeſt purgative that can be uſed on any occaſion.

DESCRIPTION OF WORMS,
And the symptoms by which they are known.

WORMS which infeſt the human body, are chiefly of four kinds, viz. the Teres or large round worm, the Aſcarides or ſmall maw worm, the Cucurbitina or ſhort flat white worm, and laſtly, the Taenia or tape worm, ſo called from its reſemblance to tape—this is often many yards long, and is full of joints—it is the moſt hurtful and moſt difficult to cure.

Among the ſymptoms attending worms are, diſagreeable breath, eſpecially in the morning; bad and corrupted gums—itching in the noſe and about the ſeat—convulſions and epileptic fits, and ſometimes privation of ſpeech,—ſtarting and grinding of the teeth in ſleep—irregular appetite, ſometimes loathing food, and ſometimes voracious—Purging, with ſlimy and fœted ſtools—vomiting—large and hard belly—pains and ſickneſs at the ſtomach—pains in the head and thighs, with lowneſs of ſpirits—ſlow fever, with ſmall and irregular pulſe—a dry cough—exceſſive thirſt—ſometimes pale and unhealthy countenance, and ſometimes the face bloated and flushed.

Perſons afflicted with any of the above ſymptoms, ſhould have recourſe to *Hamilton's Worm destroying Lozenges* which have been conſtantly attended with ſucceſs in all complaints ſimilar to thoſe above deſcribed.

A doſe of this medicine given occaſionally during the warm ſeaſon, will effectually prevent the vomiting and purging of children, a dreadful diſorder which annually deſtroys thouſands of the infant part of our cities. It is likewiſe the mildeſt and moſt certain remedy known, and has reſtored to health and ſtrength a great number when in an advanced ſtage of this fatal complaint. Particular and plain inſtructions are given for every part of the neceſſary treatment in ſuch caſes.

Children generally take this medicine with eagerneſs; having a pleaſing appearance, and an agreeable taſte.

CASES OF CURES.

(Selected from thouſands) the authenticity of which any person may aſcertain, either by letter or perſonal application.

TAPE WORM.

Mr. SAMUEL FULLER, *Inn-keeper, on the Harford road, ten miles from Baltimore*, began about 20 months ago to be grievouſly afflicted with a tape worm, which increaſed faſt in ſize and ſtrength, ſo as to excite the moſt horrid ſenſations by its writhing motions and intolerable pains, reſembling the gnawing and tearing of his bowels, which deprived him of his neceſſary ſleep, and cauſed ſuch dreadful apprehenſions as cannot be conceived but by one in a ſimilar ſituation—his appetite waſted rapidly, and with that his ſtrength, ſo that he was unable to attend to any buſineſs—when he heard of ſome excellent cures performed by Hamilton's worm lozenges, he took a large doſe, which brought away about FOUR YARDS of the worm *(now in the poſſeſſion of Lee & Co.)*—but a renewal of his pains ſoon convinced him that this monſtrous reptile had recovered its firſt vigour—Application was made to Lee & Co. for more of their medicine, with their advice—from which reſulted the total expulſion of his formidable enemy, in ſeveral pieces, which he ſuppoſed to be SIX or EIGHT YARDS more. A few months have ſince elapſed, and Mr. Fuller is now in perfect health. The above facts are well known to a numerous circle of his neighbours, and himſelf will gratify any who may wiſh to make further inquiries on the ſubject. Although Hamilton's worm lozenges produce ſuch powerful effects, when neceſſary, yet they are perfectly innocent and mild in their operation on the human body, even taken in large doſes, as Mr. Fuller will teſtify—their peculiar mildneſs is abundantly evident in innumerable cures of infants.

Communicated by Dr. John Spangler, York-town, Pennſylvania.

Letter from the reverend Mr. JOHN MOLTHER, miniſter of the Moravian church, in York-town.

York, January 4th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

Dr. Hamilton's lozenges have been recommended to me as a very adequate means for the cure of children afflicted with worms. I procured a box for the uſe of my family, to try, whether by means of this medicine, I might be enabled to gain a point, which, to accompliſh, different other means had proved abortive. My eldeſt boy had a very ſickly appearance, was very reſtleſs at night, grew leaner from time to time; in ſhort, he ſeemed to be in a precarious ſtate of health, *which would yield to none of the medicines adminiſtered*, until I gave him two doſes of lozenges, agreeably to the directions, which carried off a ſubſtance to all appearance a mere mucus, but upon cloſe inſpection quite replete with very ſmall living animals. Not one of that ſort of worms which uſually afflict children, came from him. Since that period he grew remarkably better in health, and though lean, has got a freſh and lively complexion. Upon different occaſions I have uſed this medicine as a purging ſubſtitute, and found it to anſwer exceedingly well, without bringing on belly-ache, or any of thoſe diſagreeable ſenſations, ſo often occaſioned by purging medicines. Upon the whole, I judge this medicine to be, beſides its main object, one of the moſt ſalutary means for reſtoring loſt appetite, and promoting a proper ſtate of digeſtion, by carrying off that bilious ſubſtance, which engenders ſo much indiſpoſition both among children and adults.

I am, Sir, your moſt obedient ſervant,

JOHN MOLTHER.

Dr. HAHN's TRUE and GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER.

An infallible remedy for corns, ſpeedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

THE PERSIAN LOTION,

So celebrated amongst the fashionable throughout Europe,

As an invaluable coſmetic, perfectly innocent and ſafe, free from corroſive and repellent minerals, (the baſis of other lotions) and of unparalleled efficacy in preventing and removing blemiſhes of the face and ſkin of every kind, particularly freckles, pimples, inflammatory redneſs, ſcurfs, tetters, ringworms, ſunburns, prickly heat, &c.

The Perſian Lotion operates mildly, without impeding that natural, inſenſible perſpiration which is eſſential to health—Yet its ſalutary effects are ſpeedy and permanent, rendering the ſkin delicately ſoft and clear, improving the complexion and reſtoring the bloom of youth. Never failing to render an ordinary countenance beautiful, and an handſome one more ſo.

THE RESTORATIVE POWDER FOR THE TEETH AND GUMS.

This excellent preparation comforts and ſtrengthens the gums, preſerves the enamel from decay, and cleanſes and whitens the teeth, by abſorbing all that acrimonious ſlime and foulneſs, which ſuffered to accumulate, never fails to injure and finally ruin them.

Dr. HAHN's GENUINE WATER.

A ſovereign remedy for all diſeaſes of the eyes, whether the effects of natural weakneſs or of accident, ſpeedily removing inflammations, deſtillations of rheum, dullneſs, itching, and films on the eyes, never failing to cure thoſe maladies which frequently ſucceed the ſmall-pox, meazles, and fevers, and wonderfully ſtrengthening a weak ſight. Hundreds have experienced its excellent virtues, *when nearly deprived of ſight.*

TOOTH-ACHE DROPS.

The only remedy yet diſcovered which gives immediate and laſting relief in the moſt ſevere inſtances.

THE SOVEREIGN OINTMENT FOR THE ITCH.

Which is warranted an infallible remedy at one application, and may be uſed with the moſt perfect ſafety by pregnant women, or on infants a week old, not containing a particle of mercury, or any dangerous ingredient whatever, and is not accompanied with that tormenting ſmart which attends the application of other remedies.

THE ANODYNE ELIXIR.

For the cure of every kind of head-ache.

INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC,

A ſafe and ſpeedy remedy for a certain diſeaſe.

"An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure."

For the prevention and cure of bilious and malignant fevers,

IS RECOMMENDED

Dr. HAHN's ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

The operation of theſe pills is perfectly mild, ſo as to be uſed with ſafety by perſons, in every ſituation and of every age.

They are excellently adapted to carry off ſuperfluous bile, and prevents its morbid ſecretions; to reſtore and mend the appetite; to procure a free perſpiration, and thereby prevent colds, which are often of fatal conſequences; a doſe never fails to remove a cold, if taken on its firſt appearance. They are celebrated for removing habitual coſtiveneſs, ſickneſs at the ſtomach, and ſevere head-ache, and ought to be taken by all perſons on a change of climate. 20

ANNAPOLIS:
Printed by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.